



# THE DAILY DEMOCRAT,

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THIRD STREET,  
East side, between Market and Jefferson streets.

SPECIAL ADVERTISING NOTICE.—All advertisements of Public Meetings, Masonic, Odd Fellows', Femen's, &c., are charged fifty cents per word of each advertisement, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion.

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ALL TRANSMIT ADVERTISEMENTS PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

WEDNESDAY, - JANUARY 23, 1856.

## Important Notice.

We find it necessary to call the attention of our early advertisers to the fact that after the 1st of January, 1856, we shall confine them strictly to their contracts, or, what amounts to the same, charge extra for all over and above. Some of our advertisers have been getting about twice as much as their contracts called for; we cannot permit it any longer. See our published terms.

The editor of the Louisville Journal makes a prodigious display of his notions about the speeches of Richardson and Fuller defining their positions the other day, but after all, the chief difference is, that one is explicit and the other is n't. Every one understands what Richardson means, whilst it is not certain what the views of Fuller are. There is a vast difference between the antecedents of the men. Richardson has been a member of Congress for a long series of years. There is his record always against Abolitionism and Free-soil. He voted to annex Texas. When the South wished the Missouri compromise line, Richardson voted with the South. When he voted with the South, he was in full agreement with the mass of Southern men, against the Wilcox proviso measure. He supported the territorial bills of 1850 in Congress and at home. He engrossed through Congress the Kansas-Nebraska bill, against the combined forces of Abolitionism and Know-Nothingism in Congress and at home. The South has not a mark against his strict justice to her.

Such is the record of Richardson. It is long and consistent, and but one way. He said the other day that the exercise of the power of Congress to exclude slavery from all the Territories would be *unjust and wrong*. That is a reason good and sufficient. It is not a reason founded on expediency, as the editor of the Journal pretends, but one founded on justice and right. Richardson would not say, however, that when he voted with the whole South to extend the line 36° 30' through Texas and California, that he violated the Constitution of the United States. By that act, he and the whole South voted to exclude slavery from all Territories North of that line. The South did not believe then that he violated the Constitution, and doesn't believe it yet. He can afford to say so; he has no need to cast dirt to satisfy the South of his disposition to do her justice; there is his record.

The editor of the Journal, too, is not satisfied with Richardson, who, he pretends, is not so abstractly Southern as Fuller. We should like to know what the editor of the Journal thinks now of Fuller's doctrine, if he understands him correctly. When did the editor of the Journal find out that Congress has no power over slavery in the Territories? It is only within the past ten or twelve years that this power of Congress has been called in question. We hold it the correct opinion that Congress has no such power. It is now the common one South and not uncommon North, that an opinion that is not a test of orthodoxy in any party. The man who holds that it is unjust and wrong to exercise such a power is quite as safe as the one that holds that no such power exists constitutionally.

It is an assertion that cannot affect the case one way or the other. It was only a few years ago that this power of Congress was allowed by all parties. The better opinion is of recent date, and thousands of national men will vote against the exercise of such a power, because they hold it just and right, as well as expedient, to do so, who would not pronounce upon the abstract question of power one way or the other.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Lancaster, of the Catholic Church.

We find in the proceedings of the Kentucky Senate, that it is a hopeless business thus praying over a Senate of Know-Nothings. The chance of doing good by offering prayers over such a barren waste—hopeless enough! Mr. Lancaster, however, is obeying the order "pray for them who despitefully use you and persecute you."

Mr. Alexander, the principal of the Female School in Middletown, has secured the aid of Mr. Woodford and lady, in the establishment. The institution is well located and well conducted; and affords excellent advantages for young ladies.

Some people are getting very impatient with the present Congress; on the contrary, we are quite well pleased with its performances. It does far better than we expected. If it does no worse than vote for Speaker some two or three months, we shall have cause even to congratulate the country. Thousands are finding out that the anti Nebraska hawks and bogus Americans, are both arrant humbugs, that will not pay. Valuable discovery to make!

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They have erected an ice monument at St. Louis to the memory of De Soto.

THE THEATRE.—There was a tolerably fair audience at the theatre last night. We did not see the first piece, but the afterpiece of the Windmill proved quite a laughable one—rather too coarse and broad, however, to suit us. One portion of the performances did not please us as much as it might have done some one else. While we were engaged in watching the play, somebody swooped hats with us. The one we have is a first rate one—Hayes & Craig's manufacture, as well as our own, but then it isn't quite large enough for our ermine—that's all the objection. Our own contains a paper which we should like to have, as we do not wish to re-write it.

To-night Mrs. Hayne will play Partenice to Haynes' Ingmar. Of course, there will be a good house present to witness her performance in this brilliant district.

Two persons, returning from prayer meeting, near Kokook, Ia., were recently attacked and devoured by wolves.

THE La Crosse Democrat, says that the ice is two feet thick on the Mississippi river at that place.

GROUND OF DIVORCE.—A divorce was recently granted to a woman in Indiana, on the ground that her husband had cold feet! Decidedly cool.

A citizen of Columbus claims to have discovered a coal bank on the Mississippi at that place.

The names of several distinguished gentlemen are used by the Democratic papers of Illinois in connection with the next Governorship of that State.

Farrabut, the proprietor of a town by that name in Minnesota, and from whom a county was named—a noted Indian trader, and an early settler of the Territory—was lately shot by a Sioux Indian while on a hunting excursion.

DISPENSARY.—Dr. Urban has taken an office on the east side of Sixth, between Market and Jefferson streets, where he is ready to attend to all professional calls. He keeps a supply of his well known medicines constantly on hand. The affiliated will find them possess superior efficacy.

JAMES CALDWELL, a man in humble circumstances, instituted suit for damages against Morris Tinkman, the minor son of a wealthy farmer, in Circuit Court, Albion, N. Y., for seducing his daughter, only fifteen years of age. A verdict of \$1,700 was rendered.

Our exchanges, from all sections of the country, are coming in literally freighted with marriage notices. The colder the weather, the higher the fever. A few more such "spells" as the last would bankrupt the country of "single-blessedness," and make all nature musical with the prattlings of children in a very few years.

COLD.—A correspondent from St. Paul, Minnesota, says that for three weeks they were visited with the coldest weather ever known in that latitude. During part of the time the mercury went down as low as forty-three degrees below zero, whilst at no time within that period was it higher than twenty below.

North of the line it was to be free. In 1845 we annexed the Oregon territory, and in 1846 we extended the line of 36° 30' through that North to be free. In 1848 we acquired territory from Mexico, that extended the line of 36° 30' through the West to the Pacific ocean. I voted for that line with a few Representatives from the North, and the whole South voted for the line with a few Representatives from the South. I did not believe then, nor do I believe now, that we have the power under the Constitution to exclude slavery from a Territory. I think you are right, and that the power exists, but I do not believe that it would be unjust and wrong. I have never, therefore, principle of compromise.

The Constitution does not, in my opinion, carry the institutions of any of the States into the Territories; but it affords the same protection there to the institutions as is much entitled, in the common territory, to the protection of his property under the Constitution. The Appellate jurisdiction of the Territorial Government for laws made by the Legislature of the Territories, is limited to the extent of its result—in namely, the people of the Territory are to be protected in their rights, and the most they are to be given is in the character of the institutions under which they are live.

It will be seen that Richardson has the practice to discriminate between the abstract question of power and the practical result of legislative protection. Invest a body with the right to provide remedies against wrongs done to property in slaves, and such a body has the practical power to render such property valuable or useless; to drive it out of the community, or retain it.

There is no difference, then, between the views of Richardson and those of Fuller, either on the power of Congress over slavery in the Territories, or the power of the Territorial Legislature over the same subject.

There is a vast difference, however, in the antecedents of the men. Richardson has been a long, unblemished record on this subject. Fuller was only a few months ago in the worst sort of company. He is but lately, since votes were held, that he has astonished all his former acquaintances by his Southern views.

We see one Democrat from Mississippi and two or three from South Carolina, are fastidious to vote for Richardson since his speech. If we are not mistaken these same men, and their special friends, in 1849, would consent to nothing less than the Missouri compromise extending through California by act of Congress. They would give the Free States all North of that line, and the Slave States all South of it. They would allow Congress to abolish slavery on one side of a line; and, in fact, insisted upon such an adjustment of the question. Richardson voted to the contrary, and as their Representative voted. Now they hold such an adjustment unconstitutional, and are to vote for Richardson, because he agreed with them; and will not now consent that he violated the Constitution.

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By how stands Fuller? He was elected by the Anti-slavery party, and holds his seat by their votes. He has no record to recommend him to Southern confidence; and what does he say—"He has never advocated, and did not now advocate, the constitutionality of the Wilmot proviso?" Suppose he never did advocate it, and does not now advocate it; he is, however, obeying the order "pray for them who despitefully use you and persecute you."

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The Maine Legislature have already repealed the Know-Nothing naturalization law of last year. A good move.—*Ex.*

So goes the work of bogus Americanism, what it had to do. Hadn't got started before it broke down.

The Columbus Citizen, of Jan. 18, says: "The river still remains filled with large masses of floating ice, rendering it almost impossible. Some few boats, with great risk and trouble, slowly pass through the ice way.

We would call the attention of the proper authorities to the condition of the old rickety wooden cellar doors on Market street. Yesterday a small girl broke through one of them and would have been seriously injured if a gentleman passing had not caught her just as her head was disengaged.

Yesterday the Exchange Hotel had its doors thrown wide open to the public, and the "house warming" was worthy "mine hosts" and the gentlemen who gathered for the occasion. A superb dinner was served, and a kindly welcome extended to the many citizens present.

We doubt, not, from this good beginning, the Exchange will at once take rank with the best houses of the West, and become as popular as the hotel of the same name in San Francisco.

Mississippi U. S. Senator.

The Memphis Appeal, of January 15, learns by dispatch from Mr. Bakewell, editor of the Mississippian, that Hon. Jeff. Davis, Secretary of War, was, on Wednesday, elected United States Senator by the Legislature of Mississippi, as the successor of Hon. Stephen Adams.

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